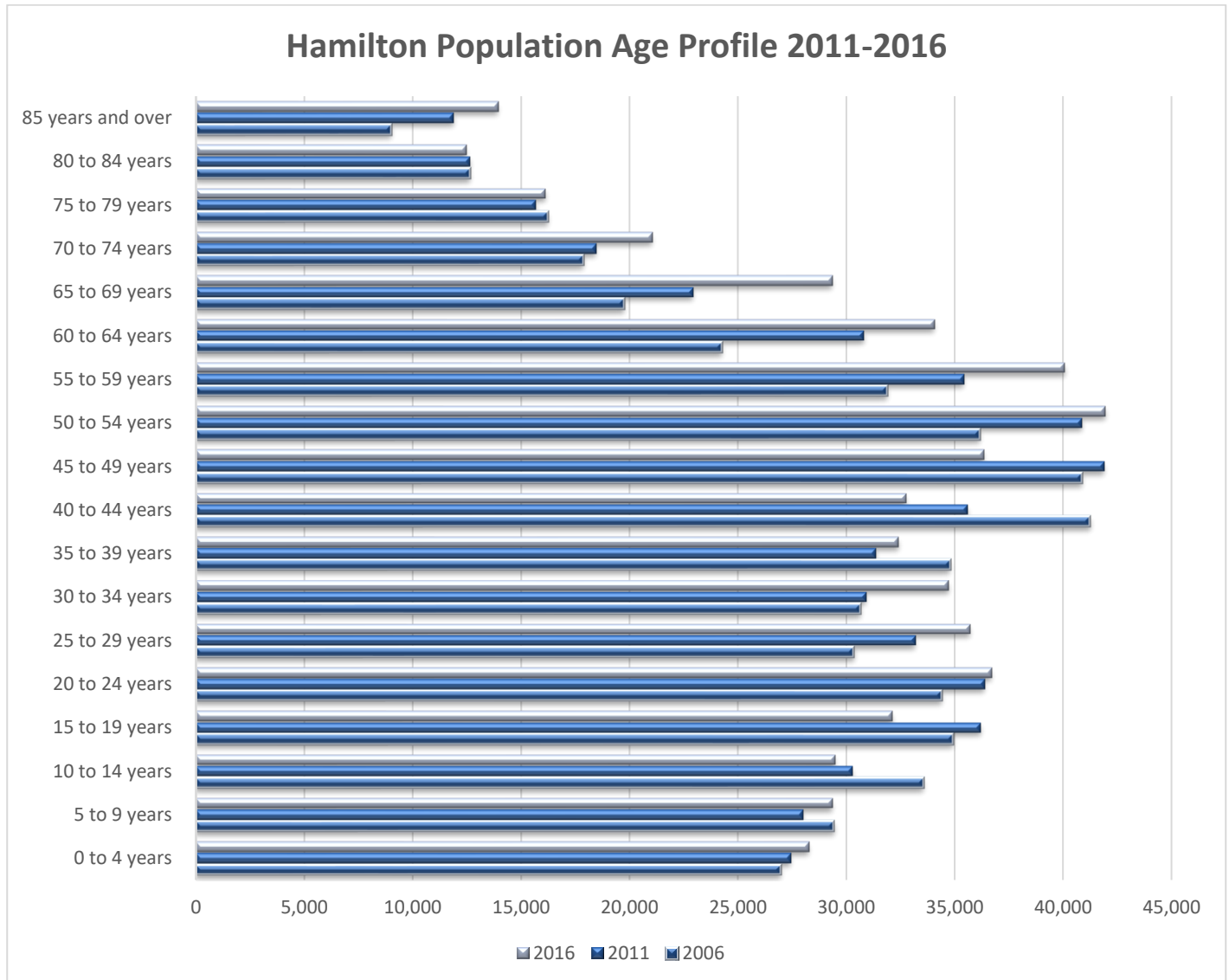


Historic Population – Hamilton

According to the 2016 Census, Hamilton’s population grew to 536,917 from 519,949 in 2011. This equates to a 3.3% increase from 2011. In comparison, the national growth rate between 2011 and 2016 was 5.0% and the provincial growth rate was 4.6%. From 2006 to 2011 Hamilton’s growth rate was slightly lower at 3.1% (Statistics Canada, 2017). Below is Hamilton’s population age profile, based on 2006, 2011 and 2016 census data from Statistics Canada, illustrates the age distribution of the city’s population.



The figure above illustrates the change in population, by 5-year age cohorts, since 2006. Over the past 10 years Hamilton’s population age distribution has significantly changed. The number of people aged 50-69 increased by

approximately 30% from 2006 to 2016. This age group is the baby boom generation which consists of people born between 1946 and 1965. This generation was responsible for much of Hamilton's school infrastructure growth from the 1950's to the 1970's and is now contributing to Hamilton's and Ontario's overall aging population.

Since 2006, there has been a 12% increase in the 20-34 age cohort. Recent statistics have indicated that childbearing has become more popular for women in their late 20s and early 30s (Statistics Canada, 2015). Growth in the popular child bearing age cohorts over the past 10 years has created a parallel of growth in the 0-4-year-old cohort since 2006. The 0-4 cohort has increased by 5% from 2006. Growth in the 0-4 cohorts and other factors such as immigration has resulted in a steady but inconsistent growth in HWDSB kindergarten and primary aged students since 2011.

Although the number of pre-school aged children has increased there has been a decrease in the number of school-age children since 2006. Currently, these effects are being felt in Hamilton and much of Ontario. In Hamilton, from 2006 to 2011 the population of children between the ages of 5 and 19 declined 3.4% and declined another 3.7% between 2011 and 2016. The decrease in school aged children has resulted in school consolidations and closures in some of Hamilton's mature neighbourhoods. With a growing 0-4 age group and growth in the kindergarten and primary aged cohorts, it is expected that HWDSB's elementary enrolment will remain stable in existing neighbourhoods and grow in areas of new development.

Birth Data

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children per woman and is an important indicator when determining population growth. Canada's total fertility rate has declined rapidly since the baby boom era. In 2016, the latest available data indicated that Ontario's estimated total fertility rate was 1.52 children per woman. (Ontario: Office of Economic Policy, 2019) This is significantly lower than the peak baby boom era fertility rate reached 3.8 children per woman. The replacement population TFR is 2.1 children per woman, meaning each woman must have on average 2.1 children for country to maintain its current population. Due to Canada's and Ontario's lower fertility rate, the country and province will be dependent on immigration and migration to maintain its population growth.

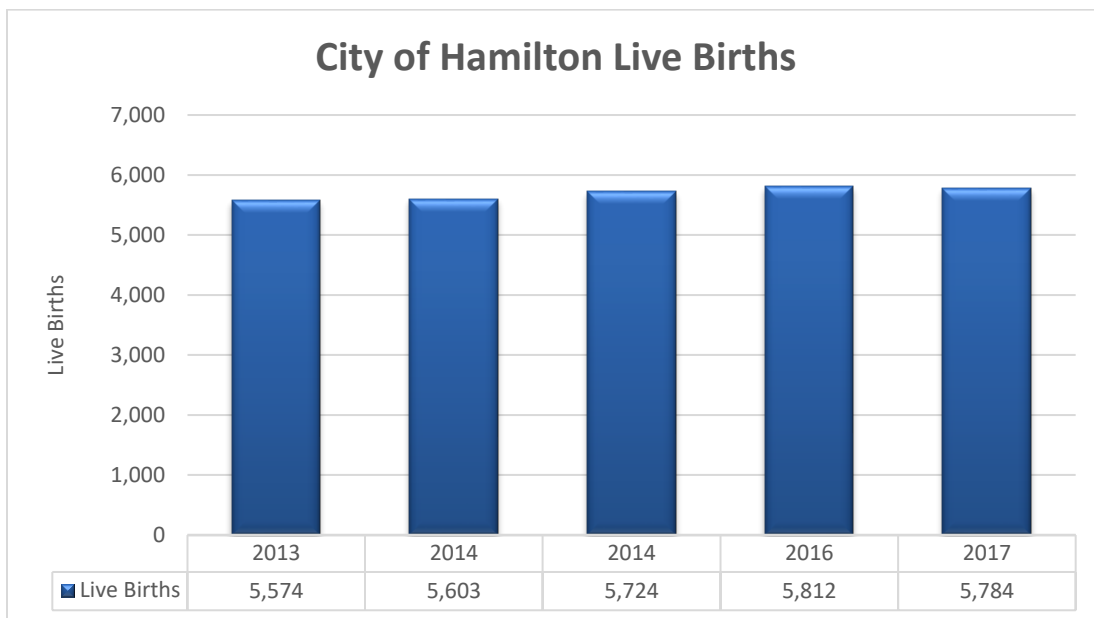
Historically Canadian demographics have followed the boom, bust and echo cycle. The baby boomer generation (those born from 1946 to 1965) dramatically increased the population, throughout this 20-year period more than 8 million children were born (Statistics Canada, 2012). A defined generation will be of similar age but more importantly share life experiences in their childhood or as a young adult. The life experiences are often defined by major world events (i.e. war, economic crisis/boom, creation of the internet, etc.) that influence their overall life and views.

After a boom generation there is typically a bust generation where the number of births declines dramatically, in Canada's case this occurred in the mid 1960's until early 1970's (Statistics Canada, 2012). The next large generation known as Generation Y or the echo of the baby boomers were born from 1972 to 1992. Although this generation accounted for many births, during this time fertility rates were much lower than during the baby boom

and the number of births did not reach the levels of the baby boom. Over the years, immigration has accounted for the continued growth of generation Y. (Statistics Canada, 2012).

Finally, Generation Z are those born after 1993 also known as the internet generation. Those born after 2000 make up the pre-school age and school aged students currently attending HWDSB schools. This generation will continue to grow as more Generation Y women enter typical child bearing years and immigration continues.

In Hamilton, the number of live births between 2013 and 2017 has slightly trended upwards. The chart below indicates the number of live births in Hamilton since 2013. Hamilton has been averaging approximately 5,700 live births per year since 2013 (BORN, 2018).



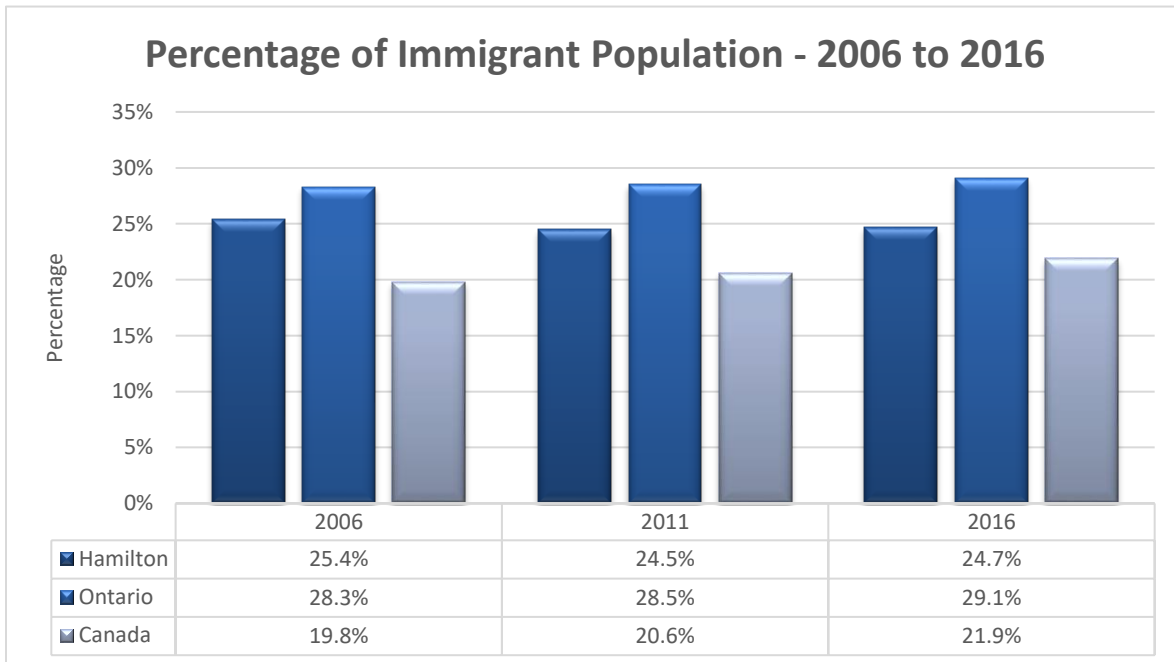
(Source: Better Outcomes Registry & Network, 2018)

Areas with the highest count of live births since 2013 include Binbrook, Winona and Central Downtown Hamilton which includes school areas of Central, Dr. Davey and Queen Victoria (BORN, 2018). HWDSB will continue to monitor live birth data to inform enrolment projections and ensure they are trending in the same manner.

Immigration

Since 2006, on average 25% of Hamilton's total population have been identified as immigrants. This indicates that the number of new-comers settling in Hamilton has remained consistent relative to the population of Hamilton. The chart below depicts Hamilton's percentage of immigrant population in comparison to Ontario and Canada.

Hamilton's percentage of immigrant population has been consistently higher than the Canadian average yet lower than the Ontario average. Areas with the highest percentage of immigrant population in Ontario are in the Greater Toronto Area. Percentages of immigrants in the Regions of York, Peel and City of Toronto are greater than 46% (Statistics Canada, 2017).



(Statistics Canada, 2017)

From 2011 to 2016 Hamilton's immigrant population grew by 13,155. Twenty-two percent (22%) of the newcomers were between the ages of 0 and 14. From 2006 to 2010 only 12% of immigrants to Hamilton were between the ages of 0-14 (Statistics Canada, 2017). This indicates a significant change in the composition of immigrant population arriving in Hamilton. If this trend continues or increases this will have a direct impact on HWDSB enrolment. This impact was noticeable in September of 2016 when the elementary enrolment grew 3.6% from the previous year based mostly on immigration from Syria. Twenty-one percent (21%) of immigrants aged 0-14 between 2011 and 2016 were born in Syria (Statistics Canada, 2017). The chart below indicates the age of immigrants into Hamilton from 2011-2016.

Age	0 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 54	55 to 64	65+	Total
Count	2,950	1,765	7,160	600	680	13,155
Percentage	22%	13%	54%	5%	5%	-

(Statistics Canada, 2017)

Population Projections

According to the growth forecast in the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe released in May 2017, Hamilton is projected to have significant population growth in the next 25 years. The 2016 population of Hamilton was just under 537,000. The Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe reference scenario indicates that, based on current population trends, Hamilton could increase in population to over 775,000 by 2041 (Hemson Consulting Ltd, 2013). The table below is the growth forecast for Hamilton in 5-year increments. This reference scenario forecast from the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe is based on projecting forward current population trends such as birth rates, immigration/emigration factors, death rates, as well as other demographic factors. The growth plan also indicates a high and low scenario whereby low and high population trends are used to create the population forecast.

Year	2016 Census	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
Growth Forecast	536,917	601,000	640,000	683,000	732,000	776,000

(Hemson Consulting Ltd, 2013)

Population growth will be accommodated through residential intensification of existing areas through redevelopment, infill development, and conversion of existing structures. The Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe indicates intensification targets for municipalities across Ontario. Hamilton's intensification target is 40% which indicates that 40% of new residential units must be within a built-up area of Hamilton. This target will increase to 50% after the City of Hamilton completes a Municipal Comprehensive Review - then to 60% in 2031 and beyond (City of Hamilton, 2017).

In addition to intensification, Hamilton will be expanding its urban boundary in the future to accommodate the forecasted growth. Areas of expansion are identified in Hamilton's Official Urban plan through secondary plans. Secondary Plans provide details regarding land-use planning, community design, infrastructure, natural areas and an overall framework of development for specific areas of a city. Secondary plans identify future elementary and secondary school sites within land-use plans to ensure the proper accommodation of students in newly developed areas.

Section 1.2 of this document describes enrolment trends and projections. HWDSB's elementary projections indicate a stable increase in enrolment for the next ten years while secondary enrolments are projected to begin increasing by the early 2020s. This is based on current trends, mobility patterns, and housing yields that are HWDSB focussed - grounded on historic enrolment and current residential development expectations. HWDSB enrolments projections are compared against historical enrolments, population forecasts, census and birth data to validate that enrolment information is trending in a similar manner as population projections.

Development

Tracking development is important in the formation of enrolment projections. Ensuring that projected enrolments account for future housing developments allows for Planning and Accommodation to have a proactive approach in areas of the city with new development. Determining the potential timing of residential development requires continuous monitoring.

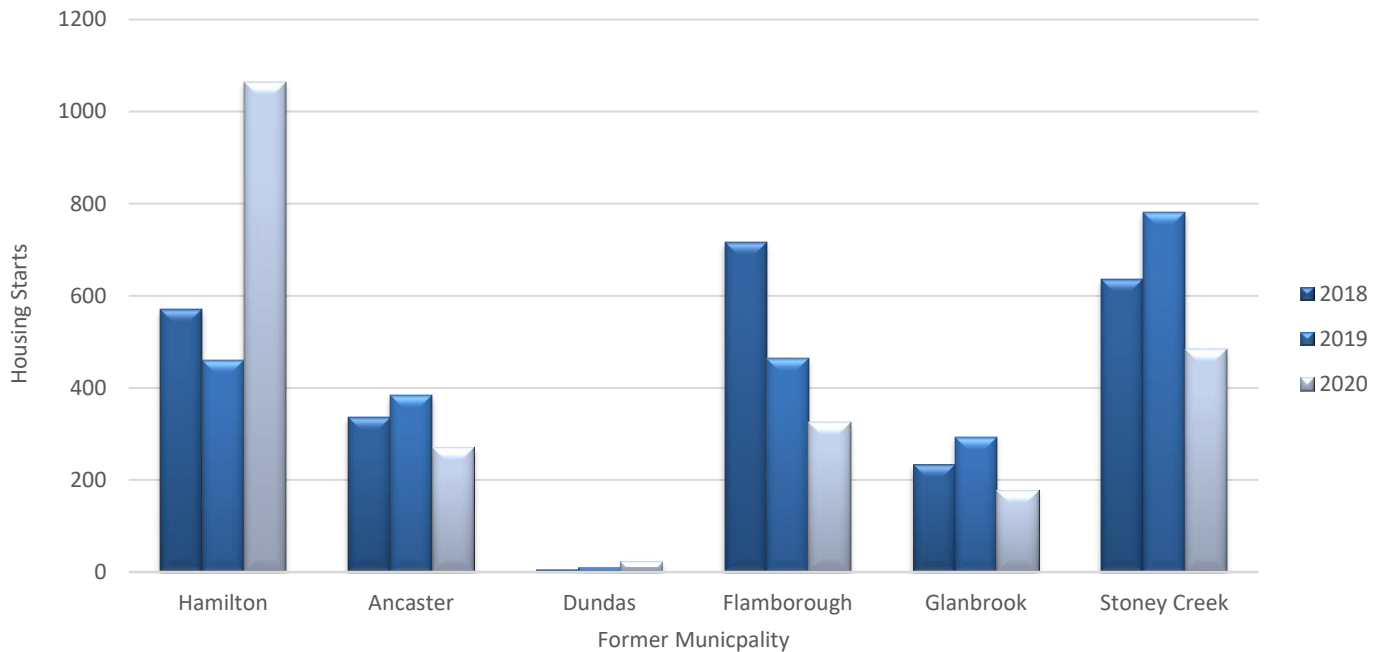
A key indicator of residential development and housing growth is municipal building permit data. Since 2015, Hamilton has averaged approximately 1,362 building permits for new one/two family dwellings, row housing and apartments (City of Hamilton, 2021). In 2020, the City of Hamilton issued 1,406 permits for new one/two family dwellings, row housing and apartments. The number of permits for new homes dipped slightly from 2019 which was 1,438 which was an 8 year high. The very slight decrease in permits during a year of economic uncertainty indicates a strong housing market in Hamilton. The number and total value of the residential permits for new row dwellings and apartments continues to increase each year, indicating a shift towards high density dwellings in new neighbourhoods in Hamilton.

The City of Hamilton averaged over 1,725 housing completions per year from 2015 to 2019 (Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, 2021). In 2020, there were nearly 2,400 housing completions, well above previous years. Of the 2,400 completions, row housing and apartments accounted for 1,766 or approximately 73% of housing completions. As seen in the graphs on the next page, the former city of Hamilton geographic area accounted for the majority of housing starts and completion growth in 2020. The majority of the growth came from apartments units which is a newer trend for Hamilton in comparison to previous years. Limited vacant residential land in Hamilton has changed the composition of neighbourhoods from predominantly single-family homes to neighbourhoods with a combination of single-family, semidetached, townhouses and mixed-use buildings. The trend of higher density housing is expected to continue based recent building permit data, CHMC data, and development applications circulated by the City of Hamilton. In 2020, housing starts declined in all areas of the city except within the former City of Hamilton geography (Hamilton core and mountain) in 2020. As residential developments become built out, housing starts will start to slow until additional subdivision plans are approved by the City of Hamilton.

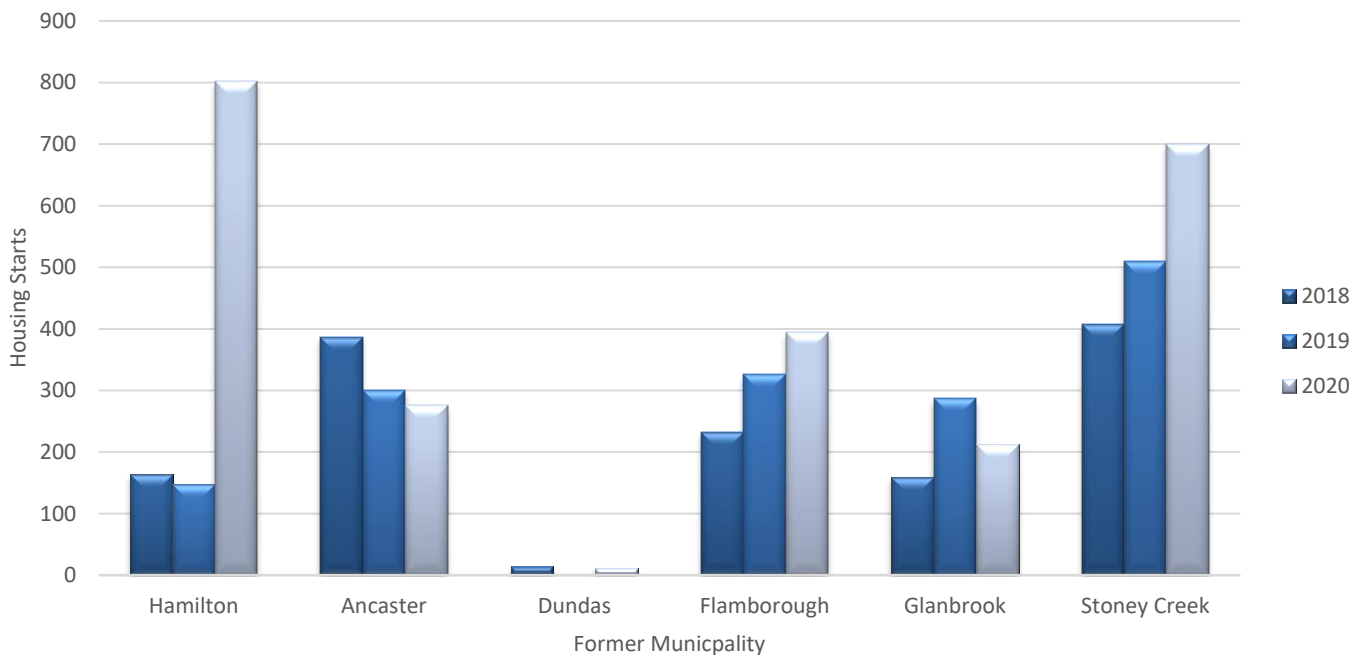
Based on municipal housing data and development applications, schools in Upper/Lower Stoney Creek, Binbrook and Flamborough will continue to have accommodation pressures until new facilities can be constructed. The Ministry of Education has approved the construction of a second 615 pupil place K-8 school in the Binbrook community. Once the identified school site is available, purchased by HWDSB and the area is serviced, construction can commence. Additional school sites in Flamborough and Winona have been identified through the City of Hamilton's secondary plans. HWDSB will purchase these lands once available.

On pages 8-11 of this section are maps illustrating the lands that have been identified through the City of Hamilton circulation as being in various stages of subdivision or condominium application process.

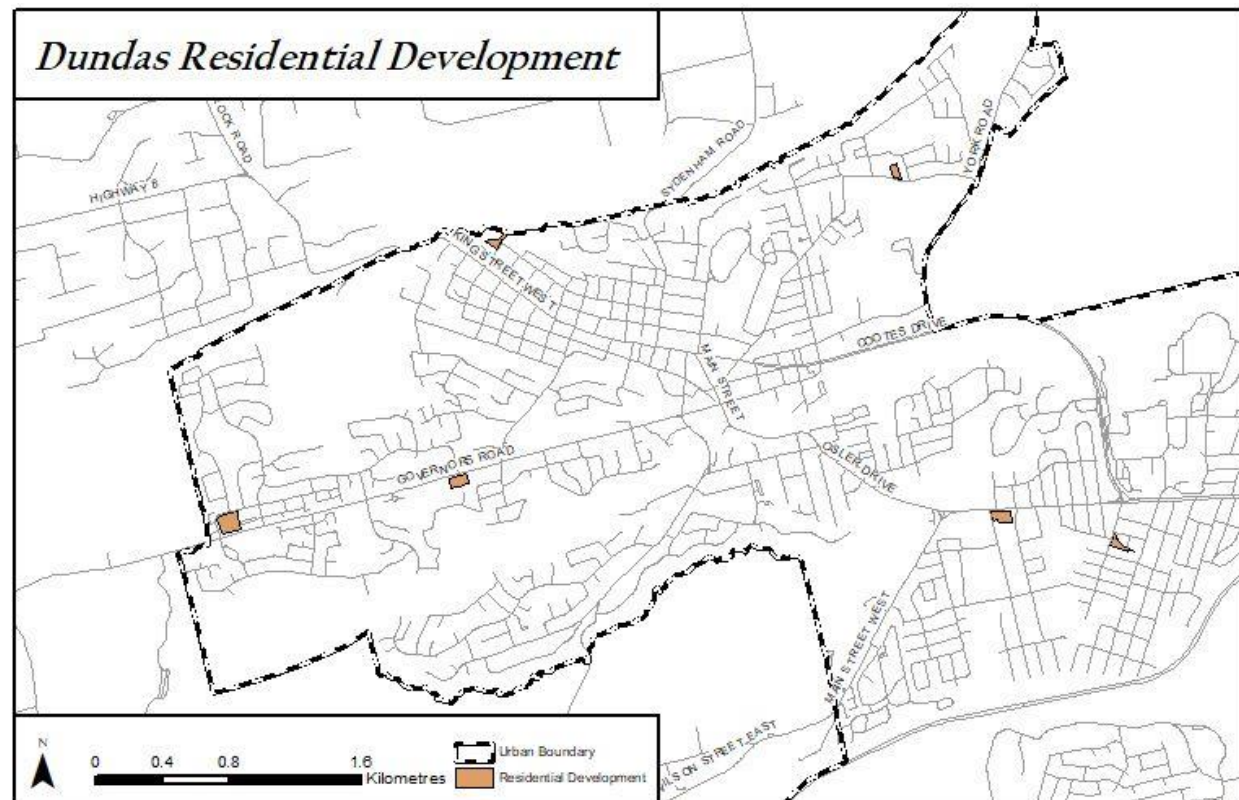
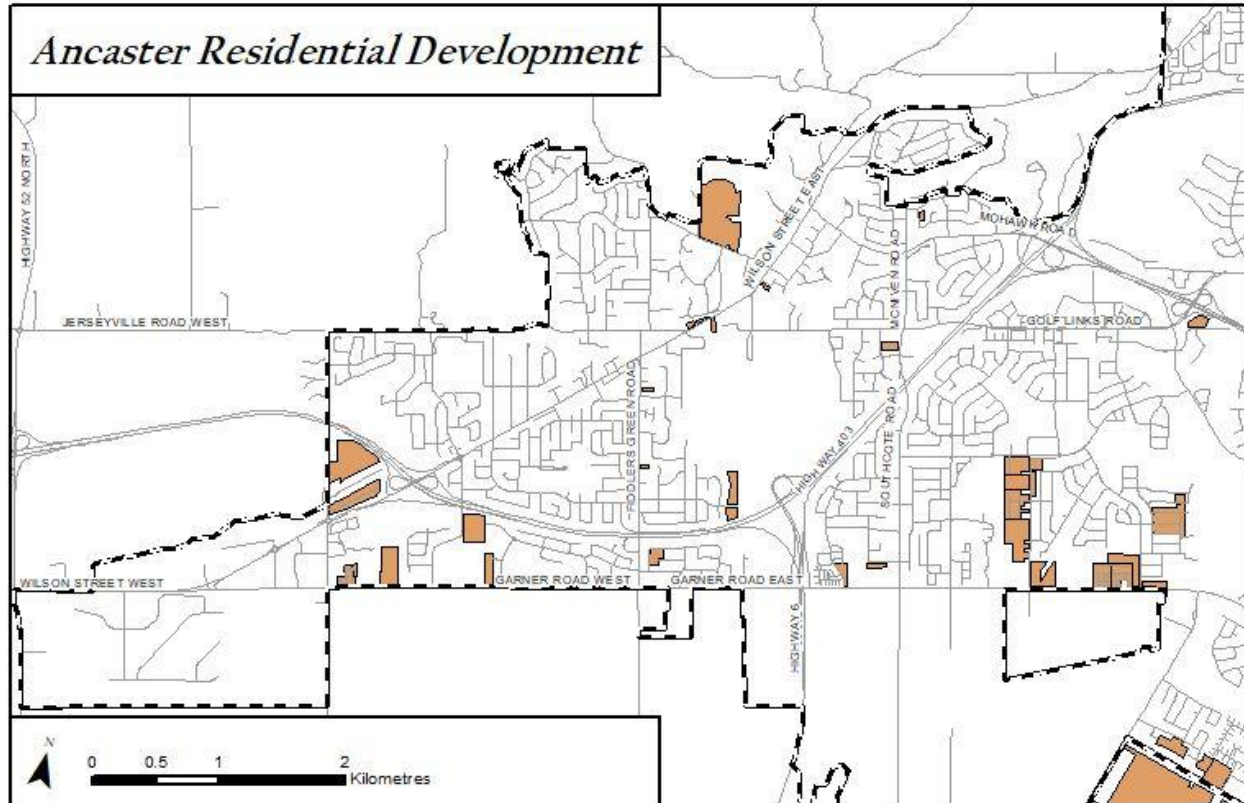
Housing Starts by Community - 2018-2020

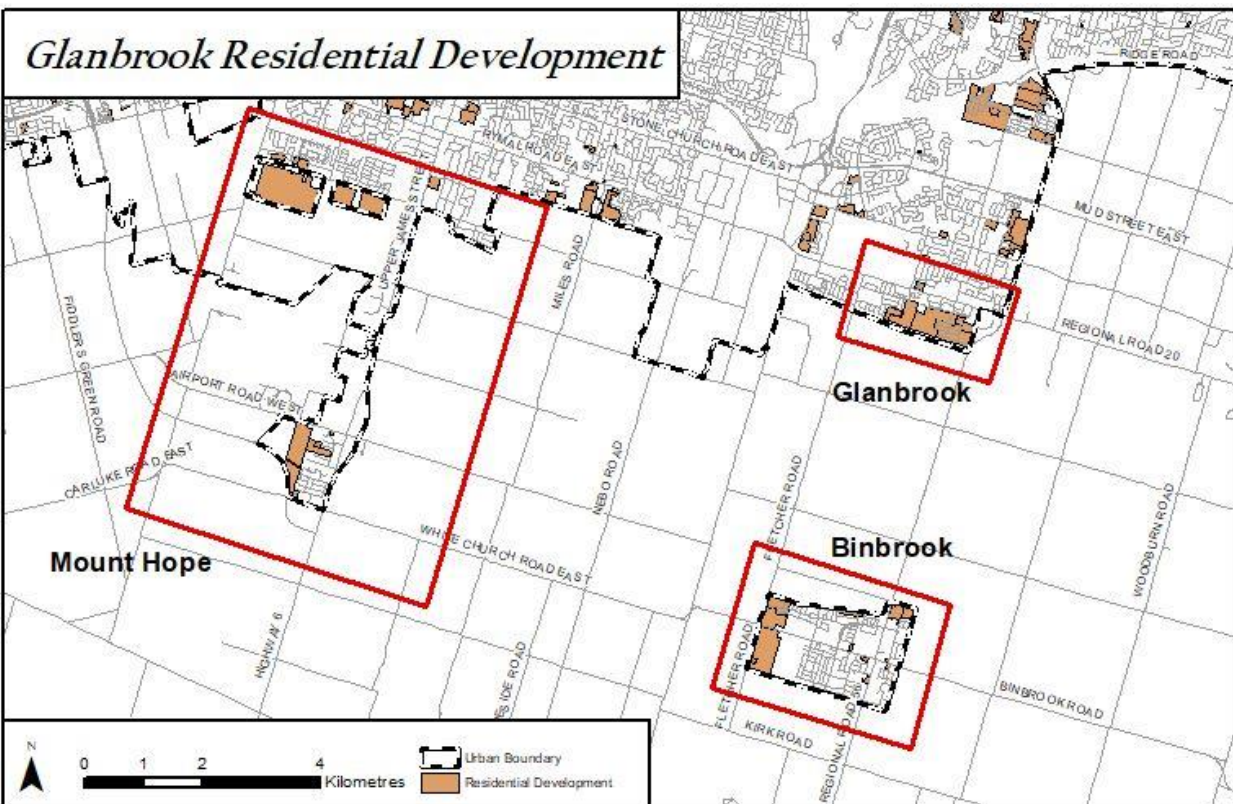
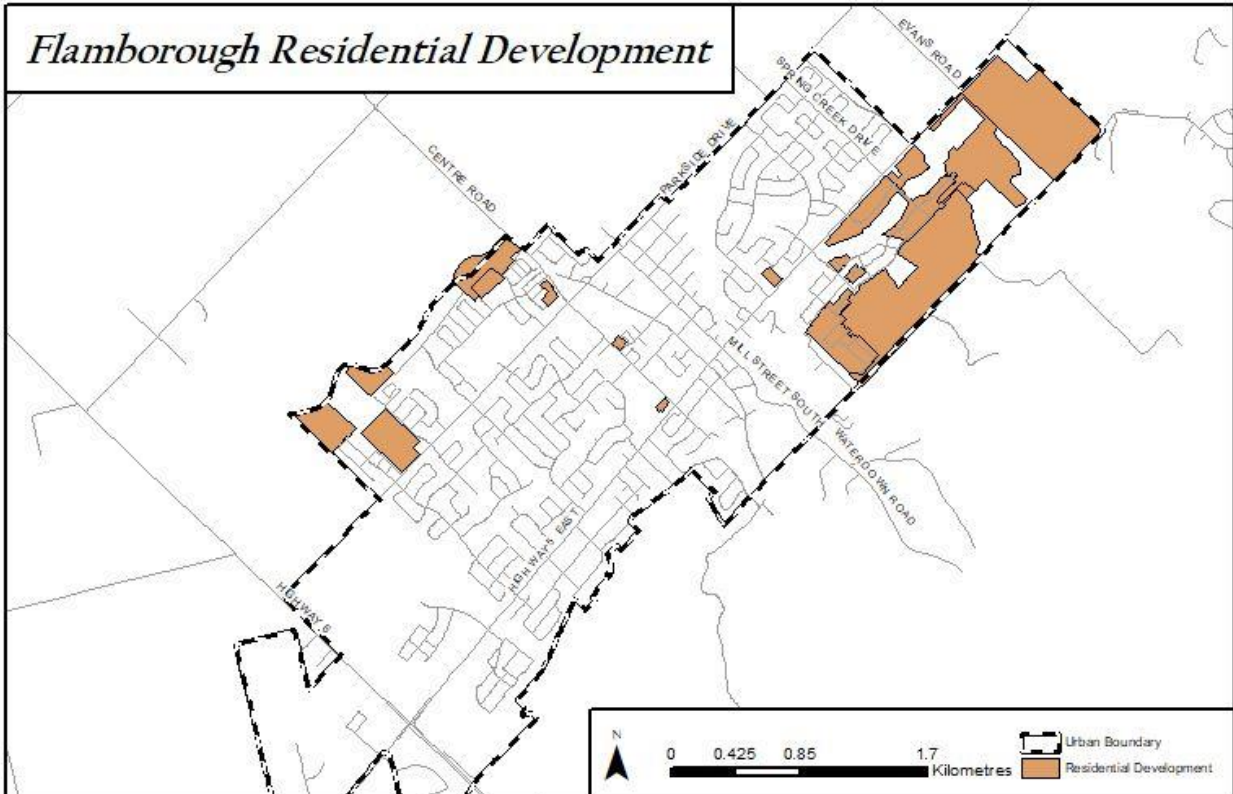


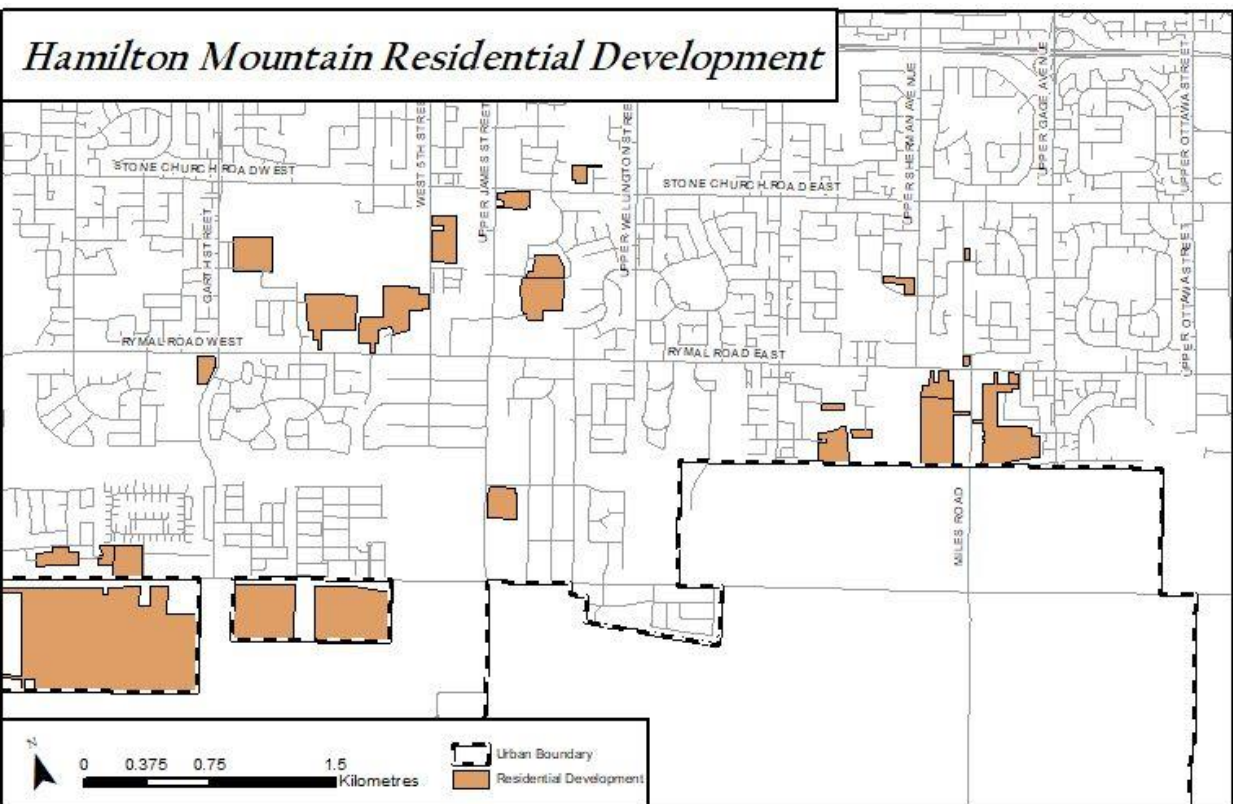
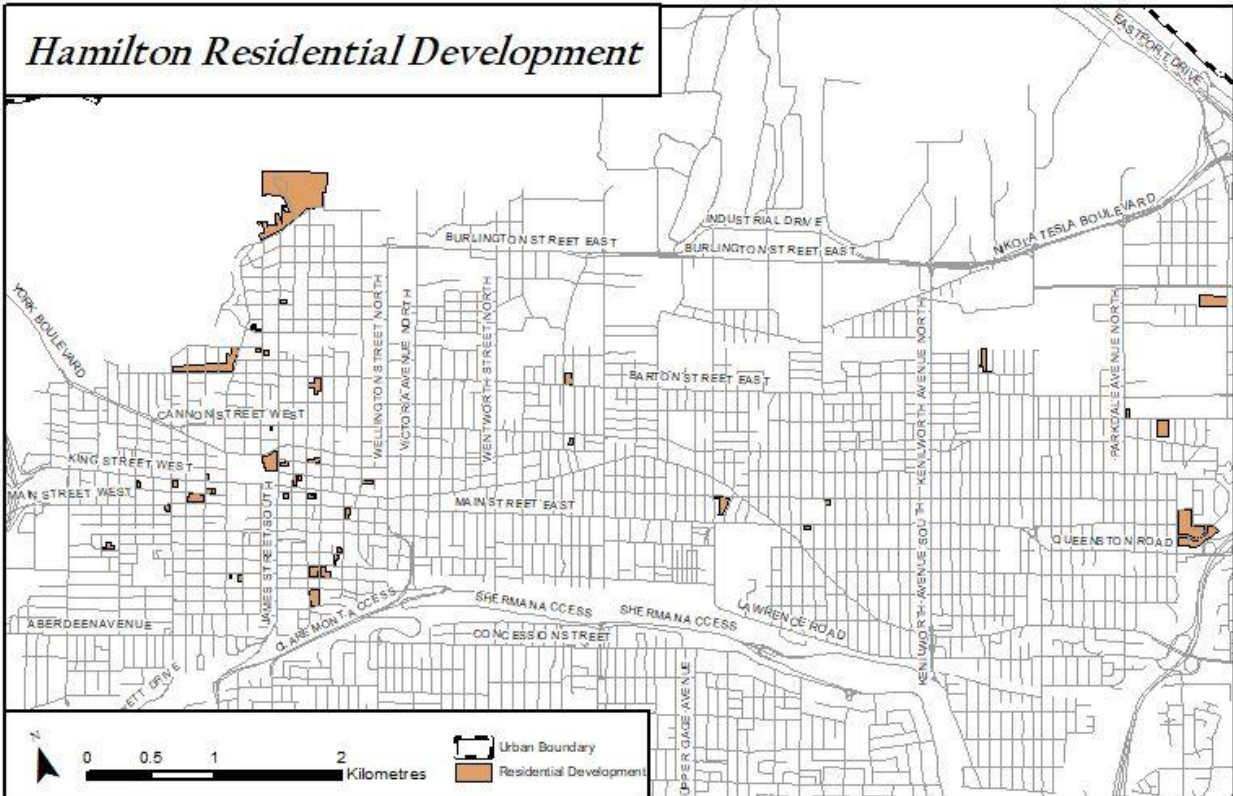
Housing Completions by Community - 2018-2020

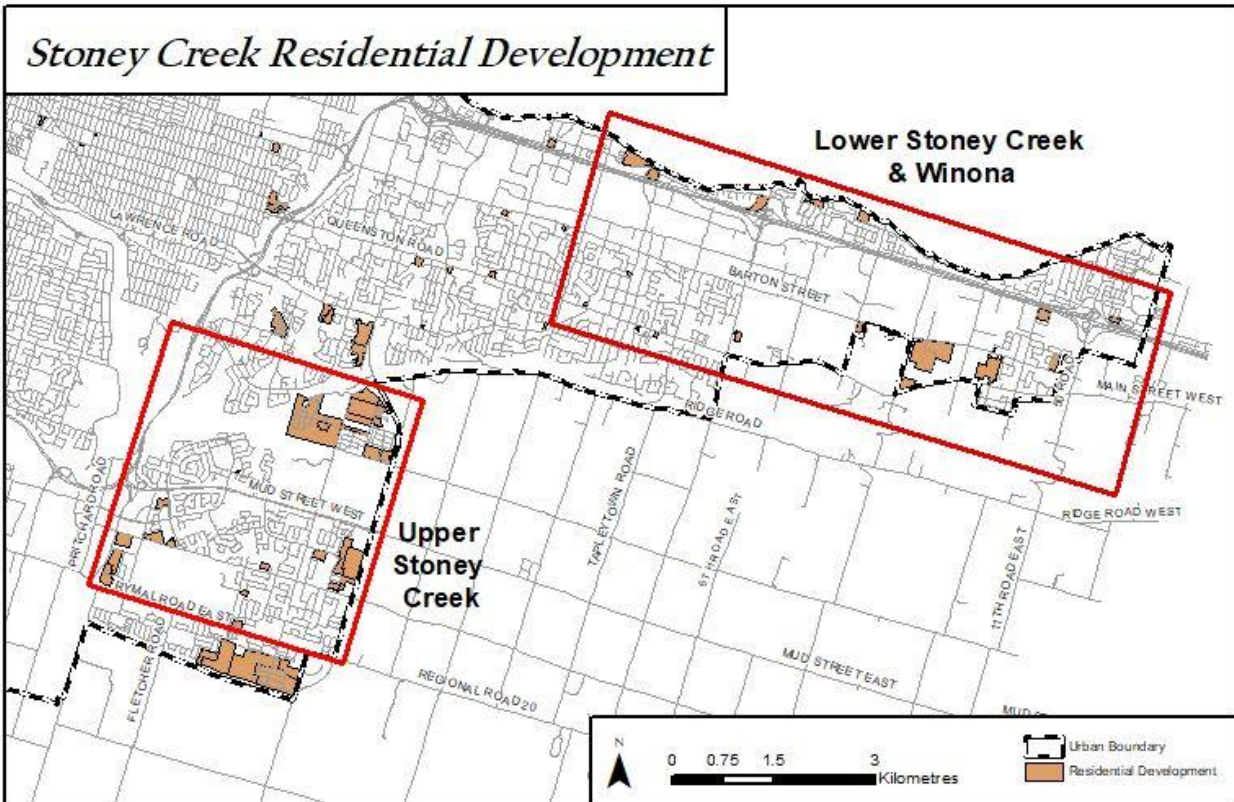


(Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, 2021)









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